

## ARMENIA CONQUEST COMPLETED BY THE FALL OF ERZINGAN

Provides Base at Trebizond  
To Strike at Heart Of  
Turkish Empire

### ENORMOUS BOOTY

General Sakharoff's Big Vic-  
tory Rounds Up 34,000  
More Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, July 27.—Official.—  
The capture of Erzincan completes  
the conquest of Armenia.

An official communique issued to-  
day stated: We continue to pursue  
the retreating Turkish army in  
Armenia. We seized a depot of war-  
stores at Erzincan.

The stores captured in the vicinity  
of Erzincan include eighteen tons of  
petrol, huge quantities of munitions  
and a hospital with eight hundred  
beds.

The capture of Erzincan is most  
important. It secures the Trebizond-  
Erzeroum road and gives the  
Russians the unfettered use of the  
sea base of Trebizond, which will  
prove most useful if the Grand Duke  
Nicholas means to strike at the  
Turkish main positions at Sivas, 120  
miles west of Erzincan and enter the  
Anatolian plains, the heart of the  
Turkish Empire.

General Sakharoff captured 34,000  
Austrian and German prisoners, 45  
guns and 71 machine-guns in the  
fighting on his front between the  
16th and 25th of this month.

The Emperor of Russia has tele-  
graphed, congratulating Grand Duke  
Nicholas on the capture of Erzincan.

The Russian approach to Brody  
threatens Boehm-Ermolli's armies  
with envelopment and renders final-  
ly untenable the position of the  
enemy's forces in the direction of  
Lemberg.

An official communique yesterday  
confirmed the capture of Erzincan  
and of 4,000 prisoners by General  
Sakharoff and added:

Two German attempts to take the  
offensive in the district of Kermern  
were repulsed, with considerable loss.  
We crossed the Slonovka and are  
pressing the retreating enemy, who  
are losing heavily. We have cap-  
tured five guns and six machine-  
guns.

### Destroy Russian Advanced Positions in Riga Region

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Head-  
quarters, July 26.—Eastern theater.

—Army group of von Hindenburg:  
West of Riga, German reconnoitering  
detachments entered and destroyed  
Russian advanced positions. The  
enemy's patrols were lively at many  
places. German aviators, attacking  
with bombs and machine-gun fire,  
halted Russian transports on the  
Dunaburg-Poloch track and east of  
Minsk.

Army group of Prince Leopold:  
Three Russian divisions attacked east  
and south-east of Gorodischtsch.  
The attacks, like all previous ones,  
failed, with the heaviest losses for  
the enemy.

A German counter-attack resulted  
in the capture of an officer, 80 men  
and one machine-gun. German air-  
squadrons copiously and successfully  
bombed the railway-stations at  
Pogorzeln and Horodisla, full of  
transports and the troops' camps  
nearby.

Army group of von Linsingen:  
North-west of Luts, enemy recon-  
noitering detachments were unsuccess-  
ful. North-west of Beresteczko,  
strong Russian attacks were re-  
pulsed, partly by the German fire,  
partly by counter-attacks. 100  
prisoners and 2 machine-guns were  
taken.

Army group of Count von Both-  
mer: In the Coropiec sector, there  
(Continued on Page 3)

## Send U.S. Ships Out On 'Neutrality Duty'



Secretary of Navy Daniels

### Deutschland Gets Clearance Papers; British Mystery Cruiser Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Baltimore, July 26.—Clearance  
papers have been granted to the  
German submarine Deutschland.

Washington, July 26.—The cruiser  
North Carolina and two destroyers  
have sailed to do what Secretary of  
Navy Daniels terms "neutrality  
duty," outside the Virginia Capes,  
presumably in connection with an  
attempt of the Deutschland to depart  
shortly.

### Report Cruiser's Dash Into Chesapeake Bay

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 27.—Washington  
has been aroused by an official report  
from the battleship Louisiana, accord-  
ing to which a mysterious ship,  
purporting to be a British cruiser,  
dashed into Chesapeake Bay on  
Tuesday. The Navy Department has  
ordered the battle-cruiser North  
Carolina and three destroyers to  
neutrality duty off Cape Henry, at  
the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay.  
According to other Washington  
reports, an unidentified British  
cruiser, under the cover of a heavy  
fog, on Tuesday morning dashed into  
Chesapeake Bay and was near Fort  
Monroe, when it was sighted by the  
Louisiana. The cruiser returned  
outside the three miles limit as  
mysteriously as she had come in.

The dash was undoubtedly connected  
with the preparations for the  
departure of the submarine-merch-  
antman Deutschland. The Deutsch-  
land cleared at the Baltimore Custom  
House this afternoon.

Washington officials regard the  
cruiser's incursion to American  
waters as unusual and are inclined to  
resent it.

### Republicans Advance Still Nearer Canton

### Capture Kongchuen and Siu- ping; Tsai Ao Named To Pacify Hunan Province

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Canton, July 27.—White Cloud  
Mountain was attacked on the 26th.  
The Republicans have taken Kong-  
chuen and Siu-ping, ten miles from  
this city and it is reported that they  
have also captured Sunong.

Peking, July 28.—The majority of  
the Chinese papers comment favor-  
ably on the "timely advice" given by  
the British Consul-General at Canton  
to the Kuomintang leaders in  
Kwangtung, but express the opinion  
that, owing to the intensity of the  
struggle between the various parties  
in that province, Tsai Chun-hsuan  
and Li Lieh-chun are not likely to  
follow this friendly advice, under the  
pretense that they have no actual  
influence to cause a cessation of  
hostilities.

The newspapers state that, owing  
to the urgent need for a settlement  
of the situation in Hunan, Tsai Ao  
may be appointed Tschuen of that  
province, of which he is a native, in  
which case, General Lo Pei-chin will  
probably be appointed permanent  
Tschuen of Szechuen. It is stated  
that Tsai Ao's health is much im-  
proved. Reports from Szechuen say  
that he will probably arrive in  
Chengtu today.

Peking is rapidly filling with  
members of Parliament. It is es-  
timated that over 200 arrived yester-  
day.

## U.S. Makes Formal Protest Against British Black List

Considered An Invasion of Neutral Rights; Banned  
Firms Form Protective Association

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 27.—The United  
States Government has cabled to  
Great Britain, protesting at the black-  
listing of firms in the United States  
as an invasion of the rights of  
neutrals.

### U.S. Firms in Association To Resist the Black List

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 26.—The black-  
listed American firms have formed  
an organization, named the Associa-  
tion to Resist British Domination of  
American Commerce. It adopted  
resolutions calling on the United  
States to close all ports to British  
ships and to refuse to have com-  
mercial dealings with Britain until  
she rescinds the black list.

The resolutions charge an intention  
to compel America to aid the  
destroying of the commerce of  
Britain's adversaries, regardless of  
the consequences to American trade  
rights. They also claim that the  
facts on which the black list pro-  
clamation is based were obtained by  
unlawful seizure, detention and ex-  
amination of American mails.

With reference to the advice that  
Britain officially announced that the  
black list order would not be per-  
mitted to interfere with neutrals or  
with existing contracts, the president  
of the new organization stated that  
this would improve the situation, but  
not to an extent satisfactory to  
America.

It is reported from Washington  
that a communication, dealing with  
the principles involved in the black-  
listing of Americans, will be sent to  
London within a few days.

The exaggerated hopes of the  
Allies in connection with the present  
offensive are apparently fast wind-  
ing. According to a Washington  
despatch, the British authorities are  
now confident that the formation of  
the present British offensive is not  
the long advertised big drive and  
that it may end soon. The real  
drive will come next year.

The New York Times publish a  
long special telegram from their  
correspondent at General von Lin-  
singen's headquarters, in Volhynia.  
The correspondent says that von  
Linsingen stands at bay against  
three or fourfold odds. These odds  
intensified his longing for the hour  
to be able again to sweep the  
Russians before him.

The Russian offensive has been  
effectively stopped by the German  
wall, which the strongest continued  
Russian pressure can perhaps dent,  
but never break. What is left of the

Russian offensive is struggling and  
slowly drowning in the vast Volhyn-  
ian swamps, which have swollen by  
four days' incessant deluge.

The correspondent quotes General  
von Linsingen as saying: "The  
Russians may succeed in temporarily  
pressing into our front at some point,  
but that they could break through it  
I hardly believe." The correspond-  
ent adds that he had the impression  
that von Linsingen was not worried  
and did not feel that the German  
arms were seriously threatened by  
the Russian offensive, which he ex-  
pected to continue.

A report from Washington states:  
Discussing in the Senate the pending  
resolutions, conveying to Britain the  
sentiment of the Senate that Case-  
ment's death sentence should not be  
carried out, Senator O'Gorman, one  
of the democratic leaders, said that  
he could not conceive that the sen-  
sibilities of any nation could be dis-  
turbed by the respectful appeal  
from one unit in the family of  
nations, urging in the name of com-  
mon humanity that clemency should  
be extended to a man, guilty of no  
moral turpitude, but only filled with  
the passion to free his people from  
oppression, whereunder it had labor-  
ed since seven centuries. If Case-  
ment is a criminal, Washington, Han-  
cock and Adams were criminals too.  
**Protest From Norway**

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst re-  
ports: Berlin, July 26.—The Nor-  
wegian paper Verdensgang protests  
against the new British black list, in  
which also the name of the largest  
Norwegian bank is mentioned. The  
Verdensgang states that the bank  
only transacts local business and that  
all Norwegian houses insist upon the  
right to do local business.

Scandinavian Socialists' leaders,  
travelling through Belgium, inspected  
the labor protective institutions and  
expressed their gratification. They  
also visited Louvain.

The Dutch Christian Seamen's  
Union has endorsed the protests of  
the Dutch Ship-Owners' Association  
and the Sailors' Union against the  
British seizure of practically all  
Dutch fishing boats.

The Reichsbank's weekly state-  
ment, dated July 22, shows that the  
gold reserve increased by 123 million  
Marks and has now reached 2,467  
million Marks. The amount includes  
the 739,000 Marks which were seized  
from the Appam, as the sentence of  
the prize court has now become  
valid. The fourth war loan has now  
been fully paid in cash. The money  
borrowed from banks against security  
for war loan purposes amounts only  
to 6% of the total war loan payments.  
The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports  
(Continued on Page 2)

## Grand Duke Nicholas



Russia's most famous soldier, who is directing the great drive by the  
Caucasian army, has received the personal thanks of the Tsar for the  
capture of Erzincan, an important city, whose fall, it is said, completes  
the conquest of Armenia. There is some speculation now as to whether  
the Grand Duke intends to embark on an invasion of Turkey proper,  
the way to which, it is said, is open to him.

## MT. CIMONE'S CAPTURE WAS WONDERFUL FEAT

Italian Alpini Scaled Precipitous  
Height by Rope  
Ladders in Night

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The capture of  
Mount Cimone by the Italians was a  
remarkable feat. It is a plateau  
which can only be approached by  
gullies up the sides. Two attempts  
to climb these failed, as they were  
swept by machine-gun and rifle-fire.  
It was therefore decided by the Alpini  
troops to scale the straight wall end-  
ing the plateau.

Two companies, under cover of  
darkness, reached the over-hanging  
brow by means of rope-ladders and  
squatted underneath for seven hours,  
bombed and stoned by the Austrians.  
Then the Alpini, forcing their way  
through chevaux-de-frise and other  
obstacles, assaulted the redoubt on  
the crest 400 feet above the plateau.  
A line of men, hanging on to rope-  
ladders, passed up bombs. When the  
man above fell, the line moved up one,  
in the coolest manner possible.

The redoubt was taken after five  
hours fighting, enabling infantry to  
climb the gullies and complete the  
occupation of the position. Mount  
Cimone is the last Austrian post look-  
ing down on the Italian plain.  
Rome, July 27.—An official com-  
munique reports: The enemy are  
stubbornly resisting in strongly  
entrenched positions in a wood north  
of Monte Cimone. We, however,  
made some progress.

### Will Cancel Germans' Titles in Gt. Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of  
Commons, today, Mr. Asquith an-  
nounced that the King would be ad-  
vised to take steps to deprive the Duke  
of Cumberland, the Duke of Albany  
and Prince Albert of Schleswig-  
Holstein of their honors and titles.

### GEN. HILDYARD DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The death is  
announced of General Sir Henry  
Hildyard, retired in 1911.

## BERLIN MAKING TURKS LOAN OF £2,000,000

Sultan Won't Get Coin, But De-  
preciated Exchequer Bonds;  
New Paper-Money

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—Constantinople  
official reports state that Turkey is  
obtaining a further advance of about  
£2,000,000 sterling from Germany.  
She receives not coin but depreciated  
German exchequer bonds on which  
she will base a fresh issue of paper-  
money.

The transaction illustrates the  
methods of finance used by the  
enemy.

## Great Britain Makes Further Proposal For The Relief of Poland

Will Pass Foodstuffs To All  
Occupied Territory, Under  
Control of U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—Official: The Im-  
perial Government proposes to admit  
food-stuffs into the territories occupied  
by the enemy, provided the enemy  
reserve wholly to civilians all food-  
stuffs in those territories and allow  
neutrals selected by the President of  
the United States to control their dis-  
tribution. If this offer is refused, or  
not answered before harvest-time, the  
Imperial Government will hold the  
Central Powers responsible and exact  
such reparation as can be secured by  
the allied arms or enforced by the  
public opinion of neutrals for every  
civilian starved to death in the  
occupied territories.

### The Weather

Local thunderstorms, with normal  
monsoon or variable breezes along  
the coast. The maximum temperature  
recorded yesterday was 91.2 and the  
minimum 73.4, the figures for the  
corresponding day last year being  
respectively 77.6 and 72.0.

## 24 SQUARE MILES GAINED BY BRITISH IN SOMME REGION

Capture 200 Yards of Impor-  
tant Trench to North  
Of Pozieres

### LONGUEVAL FIGHT

Northern Portion Retaken  
From Germans; Clearing  
Delville Wood

### FRENCH SURPRISE

Rush Fortified Position At  
Estrees; Otherwise Main-  
ly Gun Duels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—Reuter's repre-  
sentative at British headquarters  
states that, since July 1st, the British  
have captured and consolidated  
twenty-four square miles of ground  
near the Somme.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported  
yesterday: Except for an occasional  
artillery duel and sharp local en-  
counters, nothing of importance has  
occurred.

General Haig reported today:  
Throughout the night, our artillery  
was active. We continued at various  
points to press the enemy with hand-  
to-hand encounters. The enemy are  
using large numbers of tear and gas  
shells.

Elsewhere on the British front, there  
has been no incident of importance  
during the last forty-eight hours.

The battle for Pozieres is described  
in Paris as being the most furious  
fighting up to the present. The crack  
German troops were employed and  
slaughtered. For instance, eight  
onslaughts of the Brandenburgs  
were mown down.

### British Capture Trench

General Haig reported this evening:  
North of Pozieres and Bazentin-le-  
Petit, we succeeded in capturing 200  
yards of an important enemy trench.  
The enemy succeeded in regaining  
possession, but we repulsed them, re-  
gaining the southern end.

On our right flank, we have driven  
the enemy from the east and north-  
east of Delville Wood. We regained  
the northern portion of Longueval.  
There was hard artillery fighting to-  
day north-east of Pozieres and in the  
vicinity of Longueval and Delville  
Wood. The trench we captured last  
night north of Pozieres and Bazentin  
had hitherto resisted all our attacks.  
The enemy recaptured the whole  
trench this morning, after an intense  
enflaming artillery fire, but an im-  
mediate counter-attack regained us a  
footing.

Heavy fighting continues in the  
vicinity of Delville and Longueval. A  
small enemy raiding party entered  
our trenches west of the Ypres-  
Pilkem road, but was immediately  
ejected.

A British party, further south,  
raiding the enemy's line, encountered  
some Germans in front of the German  
wire, killing thirty. Fighting their  
way into the German trench, the  
British found many Germans who had  
been killed by the previous bombard-  
ment.

British aeroplanes did good work  
on Wednesday, locating the enemy's  
batteries. They had to fly low, owing  
to the mist. Two are missing.

### Successful French Surprise

Paris, July 27.—The official com-  
munique issued yesterday evening  
reported: A French surprise attack,  
south of the Somme, captured a  
fortified house, south-east of Estrees,  
with some prisoners. The day was  
quiet elsewhere, except in the Cham-  
pagne, where there was a fierce  
artillery duel, west of Prosenes.

The communique this afternoon  
reported: We progressed east of  
Estrees. There was a lively fusillade  
on the outskirts of Soyecourt.

There was intense artillery activity  
at Hill 304, La Laufes and Fleury.  
We made progress west of Thiaumont.

A strong enemy attack, made on a  
front of three-quarters of a mile, west  
of Prosenes, in the Champagne, only



penetrated our advanced positions, whence it was immediately ejected.

The communique this evening reported: There was the usual cannonade along our front. It was especially violent on the right of the Meuse.

German aviators bombed Credy-en-Valois. One woman was killed and three wounded.

### Three Destroys British

**Bastion on Ypres Canal**  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 26.—Western theater. The large British bastion on the canal from Comblès to Ypres was destroyed, together with its occupants, by German mine blasting.

The British, after violent fighting, occupied the small remainder of Pozieres. Further eastwards, near the Poursieux Wood and Longueval, the enemy's small attacks were repulsed. Near the Trone Wood, the enemy's intention to attack was discovered and frustrated by the German fire.

The Germans maintained against French attempts the ground gained during the night to July 25, south-west of the farm of La Maisonnette. South of Estrees, there was lively hand-to-hand fighting.

On the height La Fille Morte, the French occupied a crater blasted by them, but were soon after buried by the explosion of a German countermine. West of the Meuse the Germans progressed near Height 303.

East of the Meuse, there were light artillery duels in the vicinity of the fortress of Thiaumont. At many places, enemy patrols were repulsed.

North of the Somme, two enemy aeroplanes were brought down, within the German lines, by infantry and machine-gun fire. Another enemy aeroplane was precipitated, after an air-fight, wrapped in flames, in the vicinity of Lunville. On July 24, a French biplane was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire, in the direction of the fortress of Souville.

### U.S. Makes Formal Protest to British

(Continued from Page 1)

A thrilling scene from the Argonne, where a French officer, commanding an attack against the German chasseur, cried: "En avant!" and then jumped out from the trenches and advanced several steps, until he saw that nobody followed him. The Germans did not shoot, while the French officer, after having waited alone for some time, saluted the German trench with his sword and returned, morally broken, to his own trench.

Turkish troops are expected within a short time in Galicia, which is a proof of Turkey's military readiness and the united front of the Central Powers.

At the first meeting of the new Warsaw Town Council, Prince Labinski, presiding, in his inaugural speech said: "We shall protect Warsaw's interests. Our aim is the creation of a center for national civilization, influencing the whole country."

The rector of the Warsaw university, Brudzinski, who was elected chairman of the Town Council, concluded by saying that this day was of the greatest historical importance for Poland's fate. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Poland.

A delayed report from Hamburg states that the German merchantman Elbe, bound from Bondswall to Lulea, was attacked by an enemy submarine, without warning, with a torpedo, off the port of Ratan, within half a mile from the shore. The captain, by a rapid maneuver, succeeded in escaping the torpedo, which passed the steamer at 20 meters' distance and exploded at the cliffs.

It is reported that the well-known aviator, Lieutenant Parschau, was killed on July 22nd in an air-fight.

The Danube Steam Navigation Company has established a direct line daily between Passau in Germany and Belgrade.

The British, at Kirkwall, removed the mails from the steamer Gillis, bound from Rotterdam to New York.

Turkish patrols, near the Suez Canal, defeated Australian cavalry.

### MR. L. GEORGE'S ABORTIVE SCHEME FOR HOME RULE

**Substantially Unaltered From Early Plan; Was to Apply For Year After War**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The heads of Mr. Lloyd George's abortive settlement of the Irish question were published today. Generally speaking, they are the same as cabled on June 11 and July 16.

The head "Representation at Westminster" reads: "The number of Irish representatives in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom shall remain unaltered, namely 102. It does not state for how long."

The head relating to Ulster simply defines the excluded area and says the Act shall not apply to it, but does not mention the duration of the exclusion.

The head relating to the duration of the Bill tallies with the statement made in the House of Commons on the 10th by Mr. Asquith that "the Bill shall remain in force during the war and for a year after the war. If the Imperial Parliament has not then made permanent provisions for the government of Ireland, the Bill is to be extended to enable such provision to be made."

A new Unionist movement in favor of a settlement of the Irish question by consent was inaugurated at a meeting held at the House of Commons yesterday. Sir Edward Carson supports the movement.

### Armenia Conquest Is Now Completed

(Continued from Page 1)

were smaller engagements of advanced posts.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 26.—Russian theater.—South of Lozniov, our troops were taken back, before superior enemy forces, behind the Boldourka sector. Very violent Russian attacks, prepared by artillery fire, in the vicinity of Radzivilov, resulted in insignificant Russian advances. The Russians suffered extraordinarily severe losses.

Italian theater.—In the Sugana Valley, the Italians ceased their attacks. Only artillery duels are going on. On July 24, the enemy's losses before one sector of this front amounted to 1,200 to 1,300 dead and wounded. The enemy are busy in rescuing their dead and wounded.

Balkan theater.—Artillery combats on the Vojusa.

### CHINA'S NEW BUDGET

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 23.—The Peking Gazette understands that a rough estimate of the different items of expenditure for next year's Budget is being made by the Ministry of Finance. It is not marked by any change from the Budget for the current financial year, except that there is an increase in the amounts allotted for education and industry. The allotments are made at the following ratio: one per cent for diplomatic affairs; ten per cent for internal administration; forty-five per cent for financial requirements, including the repayment of loans, indemnities, the pension of the Manchurian Imperial Family, the redemption of notes, etc.; thirty per cent for military expenditure; two per cent for judicial administration; five per cent for education; four per cent for the encouragement of industries and commerce and one per cent for the improvement of means of communication.

### British Dreadnought Torpedoed by U. Boat Off the Scapa Flow

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 26.—The Admiralty reports: On July 20, a German submarine, off the British naval base, Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, attacked a British dreadnought, hitting her twice by torpedoes.

A German air-squadron, on July 25, attacked and bombed the Russian aero station of Oesel, on the Island of Oesel. Aerodromes and aeroplanes, ready to start, were hit.

Although heavily shelled by the enemy's torpedo-boats and battle-aeroplanes, the Germans carried out the attack methodically and all the German aviators returned unharmed. A naval airship, on July 25, attacked the male point d'appui of the Russian and British submarines at Marleham, Aland Islands and bombed the port successfully with 700 kilos of explosive bombs. In spite of shelling, the airship returned unharmed to her port.

### FRENCH AVIATOR DROPS PROCLAMATION IN BERLIN

**Tells Allies Views of War And Existing Conditions; Captured At Cholm**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 26.—The aviator Marchal flew over Germany on the night of June 20 and was captured by the Austrians at Cholm, about 80 miles west of Lutzk, owing to the failure of his motor.

He dropped a proclamation in German on Berlin, declaring that the Central Powers premeditated the war, showing the strength of the Allies and stating that the distress in Germany is growing and neutrals have been alienated by the cruelties of the Germans, who are fighting for their bloodthirsty Kings and Junkers, while the Allies are struggling for the liberty of all peoples.

### BRITAIN'S TRADE WAR

**Kitchener's Plan to Keep Germans Out for 21 Years**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the resolutions passed at the economic conference will be discussed on Wednesday.

The Morning Post states that Lord Kitchener, shortly before his death, suggested that the Imperial Government and the Dominions should legislate to prohibit Germans for twenty-one years after the war naturalising or domiciling in the Empire, or becoming partners or shareholders in British business.

### WAR'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday was the second anniversary of the first formal declaration of war in the great European conflict. On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. Germany followed this with a declaration of war against Russia on August 1.

Two days later Belgium was invaded and on August 4 Great Britain declared war against Germany. It is interesting to recall that people scoffed at Kitchener when he declared that the war would last three years.

There are now twelve nations in the conflict, allowing that Montenegro has surrendered.

### URGES BRITISH COLONIAL FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC

**Delegate in London Puts It Up To Canada, Australia And New Zealand**

**CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS**

**There Is No Criticism of British Authorities Over Our Losses at Gallipoli**

Montreal, June 24.—A distinguished party of Parliamentarians from New Zealand, accompanied by the Hon. F. Glynn, K.C., M.P., one of the Australian delegation to the Imperial Conference in London, recently arrived here from Ottawa. The entire New Zealand delegation, consisting of the Hon. Sir James Carroll, K.C., M.G.; the Hon. W. F. Carncross, Hon. M. P. Lee, M.P., and the Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G., M.P., after a few hours in Montreal, left for London to join the ten Canadian and six Australian delegates to the Imperial Conference.

To a press representative, Mr. Parr, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said:

"We feel in New Zealand that eventually there will have to be some arrangement between Canada, Australia and New Zealand whereby we might have a navy in the Pacific, each country contributing the ships and personnel to the fleet under the common flag. Our joint interests in the great Western ocean are so vitally important that we cannot afford to leave them unprotected on the seas. We are the great British nations and will soon be wealthy enough to make the necessary material contributions to a great high sea imperial fleet for the protection of our ever increasing ocean commerce. We say this in no spirit of hostility to any power. We desire to dwell in peace with all men, but we shall be fools, blind to the teachings of this awful war, if we are caught unprepared to defend our priceless inheritance of British freedom."

"We visited the harbor at Esqui-

maut, B.C., your naval base in the Pacific, and were much struck with its magnificent harborage for defense purposes."

**Closer Trade Relations**

Speaking on trade relations, Mr. Parr said:

"One of our hopes is that after the war trade relations should be drawn closer between New Zealand and your great dominion. The great majority in New Zealand would like to see a mutual preferential tariff which would benefit both countries. You are fast becoming great manufacturers, and given a little enterprise and hustle by your merchants, there is no reason why we in New Zealand should not buy from you things that we do not make ourselves, but which we buy from other countries. In the same way, it might be arranged that our wool and other natural products which you need could come in under favorite conditions to the dominion. Mutual trade benefits will do much to cement the present friendly relations between the two great dominions."

Regarding recruiting in New Zealand, Mr. Parr said:

"Our young men have come forward magnificently in proportion to the population. Some are unwilling, but we have not misused matters with these. We have just heard from home that the first compulsion act in the British dominions has been passed, under the provisions of which every man from nineteen to forty-one can be called upon for service abroad. We consider legislation necessary to evolve a fair and equitable system of recruiting. We found the young men engaged in our primary industries giving their services to the country freely enough. By the statute passed we are going to keep this class in the country and compel others, who have not ties and responsibilities, to go."

In referring to the part played by the "Anzacs" at Gallipoli, the Minister said:

"Some people think, perhaps, that our losses at Gallipoli were large compared with the advantages gained. There is no spirit of criticism of the British authorities over our losses. We realize the immense difficulties of the British, and we are content to go forward and find the men and the money, so far as we are able, to see the war to a successful conclusion."

### In the Courts

**7 Years for Bombman**

A Chinese, convicted of having tried to extort \$5,000 from a rich Chinese by threatening him with bombs, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was heard before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu. The man said his name was Doo Lai. When foreign constables went to arrest him, he threw two bombs at them, both of which failed to explode.

Detective Sub-Inspector Fitzgibbon took the prisoner in hand for investigation. The man said that he and three others had been sent to Shanghai from Anhui "to start a revolution." He had been a Revolutionary there and had been awarded the Shanghai contract by a man named Leo Jung. For this Revolution of theirs, the four men were provided with several bombs. The hopeful band established themselves in the French Concession in a choice rebel neighborhood and started to work. Unfortunately the prisoner was captured before he could overthrow Shanghai. The detective took the man to the Concession to point out the house where he and the other men went to live. The accused stopped before a house at No. 52 Rue Chapais.

"This is the place," said he.

The house indicated was half wrecked. Upon investigation the detective learned that two days before there had been a bomb explosion in the house and that two Chinese had been killed thereby.

Thus ended Doo Lai's rebellion.

**Another Forfeits Bond**

Alfred Yap, charged before the American Consular Court with having assaulted a tram conductor, has disappeared. Dame rumor has it that Mr. Yap has eased over to Honolulu. At any rate he was not in court yesterday morning when his adjourned case came up again. After the

previous hearing Yap was released on \$500 bail.

When he did not appear yesterday his bond was declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. Mr. Earl B. Rose appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Mel.

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## BRITISH MIDDY TELLS OF JUTLAND BATTLE

Boy of 16 Was on Ship Which  
Accounted for Four Ger-  
man Vessels

ONE WAS THE LUETZOW

Four-Funneled Cruiser, a 'Funny  
Old Cruiser,' and a De-  
stroyer Also Sunk

New York, June 24.—A midshipman of 16 years, who was on board one of the British ships that accounted for four German vessels, including the Lutzow, in the recent Jutland battle, has written two letters to his parents since that event, one giving a brief story of his experiences.

The first, evidently designed to give word of his safety, was written two days after the sea fight, reads:

"H. M. S. — First Battle Squadron, Friday, June 2.

"Dearest Mother:

"Life is very dull nowadays, and there is nothing very much doing. I am awfully sorry for not writing before now, but honestly, I have not the time, especially lately.

"How is Dad? I hope he is getting along all right. Excuse the shortness of this note, but I have so much to do.

"Your loving son, H.

"P. S.—There was a very fine movie show the day before yesterday 'some movie show, believe me!'

On the following day he wrote:

"H. M. S. — First Battle Squadron, Saturday.

"Dearest Mother—I am now allowed to tell you something about the action off Jutland, which we fought on May 31. No doubt you have already heard all there is to know about it!

"Well, here goes.

"When we were going down the North Sea on the 31st, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a signal came through to say that the battle cruisers were engaging the enemy. When this signal came we proceeded to charge down to meet them at full speed. Of course, we went to action stations directly we heard the battle cruisers were in action.

"At about 6 o'clock, we sighted the battle cruisers firing furiously. At first I could not make out which was battle cruisers and which was enemy, but when things got a little clearer, it was quite easy to see that the battle cruisers were firing at the Huns on the sky line.

"We formed battle line. All this time stray shots were falling all around, and they were most disconcerting. Just as we formed up, our cruisers went past, firing at full speed with their small guns at the enemy, who were at this period of the proceedings hidden in the mist except for their flashes.

"We opened fire at 6.30 on a four-funneled cruiser, and after a short time we stopped to see what damage we had done. She was on fire from stem to sternpost, and we could only just see her by the smoke and flame all around her. We thought that was enough and left her. However, several of her shots fell short and burst on impact with the water. They burst into splinters, and peppered the ship in odd places. Unfortunately, one of the splinters took a man's arm clean off, and before assistance came, he had nearly died to death.

"At this period I was looking through the hole in the roof of the turret and saw a German submarine come to the surface for about two minutes and then disappear again.

"There was a funny old cruiser all this time on our starboard quarter. Owing to the fact that she was already nearly sinking, the fleet left her alone until (I think it must have been by accident) she fired one solitary gun. That was enough. We put one salvo into her, which set her on fire. Then another ship put another salvo into her; at which she literally disappeared in a cloud of smoke, all the funnels went over the side, there was an enormous sheet of flame, and she disappeared.

"Next a destroyer appeared on the scene, which fired two torpedoes at

us. Each fortunately went under our stern. We hit the destroyer with our third salvo and she stopped, on fire everywhere.

"Just then another torpedo was fired at us. I imagine by the submarine I mentioned, which also passed under our stern.

"Then suddenly we got the shock of our lives. The German battle cruiser Lutzow loomed out of the fog at point-blank range. Of course we loomed off as soon as possible and so did they. We hit them with our third salvo and they hit us, but fortunately we hit them fair and square, while they only hit us in a sort of half-hearted way. Our last salvo put her on fire everywhere, and she was sinking fast.

"How is life in London?

"By the way, do you think you could send me my allowance as soon as possible, please, as I want some new gear to replace what I lost during the hostilities. Also, will you bank my £22 with the Capital and Counties Bank as soon as possible. In case I need it. Ever your loving son, 'H'

## British Army Delights In Shell Superiority

Munition Campaign Has Reached  
Fruitful; Extensive vs.  
Intensive Method

By W. Beach Thomas

British Headquarters, France, June 30.—I can scarcely exaggerate the feeling of delight which has run along the British trenches on the news of the success of the lighting raids which have broken out at this and that spot along our front.

Under the patronage of heavy but not extravagant shelling from Ypres to the Somme, with here and there the concentrated fire of our newer trench mortars, both patrols and raiders have reached the enemy's trenches with surprising ease. To-day the center of our line was the hottest spot. Gas—that German addition to the horrors of war—was used with proved effect in the La Bassee area.

The raid of the Highland Light Infantry near Angres (north of Soissons) is among the best on record. So far as I remember, no British battalion before has ever captured so many as 48 prisoners in a raid, and this was done without any outrageous use of shells in preparation. But all the time, steadily, though never in hurricane fashion, our heavy guns have despatched their express train overhead with a most comforting roar and rattle.

To sit in a trench as I sat yesterday (and incidentally to watch the mortars explode in the German lines) while those vast shells were coursing to remote and unseen targets gave an amazing sense of security. Their clamor is so distinctly localized and so long continued that you look up constantly with the feeling that they must be visible; but the faith of the man in the trenches for Lacy Lizzie or Grandmother needs no sight, though the long-distance mortars are finding a very strong rival in the more visible trench mortars, whose range and quality and quantity have very greatly increased.

The truth is that the munitions campaign has reached fruition at last. The German, of course, is answering, and is well supplied. He shelled our lines very heavily last night in several places; but he has himself never yet indulged on this front in so widely extended a use of artillery as we are now attempting.

The extensive as against the intensive method is now on trial, and so far (without attaining any crucial results) it has clearly much agitated the enemy, caused him considerable losses, and left our infantry free to enter his trenches at night here, there, and everywhere.

I do not wish to exaggerate results. They are partial, and the extensive policy, as I may call it, is on its trial. Doubtless we shall have an enemy's reprisal. But the important fact is that we have never before used ammunition so widely or so sagely, nor put our infantry over so large a front in so high a fettle.

Perhaps it is the high spirit of our troops that has induced the enemy to pour upon us an unusual number of tear shells. They have not so far proved a very successful antidote. No serious reprisal has yet been attempted.

Pelting thunder rain has reduced some of our trenches to their winter state, and No. Man's Land, which our men have crossed most freely in these last days, is becoming in some places an archipelago with the shell-holes as water islands.

## CALL FOR MEDIATION FROM PEACE UNION

Names Bryan, Jordan, And  
Walsh as Americans to Meet  
Three Mexicans

PLEA TO PRESIDENT, TOO

Telegrams Sent to A B C Em-  
bassies Urging Them to Aid  
In Avoiding a War

New York, June 24.—William J. Bryan, Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City have been appealed to by the American Union Against Militarism to act as members of an "unofficial conference" of three representative Americans and three representative Mexicans to go to El Paso and endeavor to prevent war between the two countries by imposing mediation.

The official program calls for them to do all in their power to "delay hostilities, promote mediation, and relieve conditions on the border." The anti-militarism organization makes no suggestions as to what they shall do, and announces itself ready to abide by any action they may decide to take.

The Mexican members of the commission are to be Dr. Ott, editor of Accion Mundial, the leading weekly of Mexico City; Senor Luis Manuel Rojas, Director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City, and Modesto C. Rolland, a prominent Mexican engineer now in this city, who is a close adviser of the Governor-elect of Yucatan, the State in which the economic program of the revolutionists has been carried out furthest.

The Mexican members of the conference have all accepted the invitation. Dr. Ott and Senor Rojas telegraphed yesterday that they would proceed to El Paso at once to await their conferees and Mr. Rolland has notified the society he also will start at once for the border. The telegraph wires were busy yesterday trying to find the proposed American members of the party.

The telegram requesting them to act went forward with the signatures of Lillian D. Wald, Amos Pinchot, Lincoln Steffens, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, Dr. Sidney C. Gulick, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Max Eastman, Crystal Eastman, Charles T. Hallinan, and others. Late in the afternoon an answer was received from Frank P. Walsh, who consented to go in the following message to Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the organization:

"Telegram received. In my opinion, war with Mexico would be greatest calamity that ever befell our country, not excepting the civil war. Will join any movement and make any personal sacrifice if I can be of even slight assistance in averting it. Would prefer not to leave until Sunday night, but could go any time. We should get Bryan and David Starr Jordan by all means."

Charles Bryan, brother of the ex-Secretary of State, received the telegram addressed to William J. Bryan at his home. He telegraphed that his brother was at Independence, Mo., and the request was the there-upon repeated to that place. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Bryan had not been heard from; neither had Dr. Jordan. His office at Leland Stanford University sent back word

that he was in Texas, en route for New York. The committee announced that it hoped to intercept him.

The eleventh-hour decision to try for mediation in Mexico came after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the union, which broke up at 2.30 a.m. yesterday. It was decided to take the action at this meeting, and the telegrams were immediately prepared and sent. The message to Mr. Bryan said:

"The American Union Against Militarism, believing that the people of the United States and the people of Mexico are deeply opposed to war, is asking three representative Americans to confer unofficially at El Paso with three representative Mexicans in an immediate effort to prevent war by delaying hostilities, promoting mediation, and relieving conditions on the border. We earnestly appeal to you as a great leader in the world peace movement to help the country in this crisis."

The telegram then named the other American members and the Mexican members and concluded: "The committee assumes traveling expenses for delegates. Please wire answer, naming earliest possible date when you could reach El Paso."

Amos Pinchot, who presided at the meeting, said: "We have wired to President Wilson our belief that the American troops now in Mexico should be withdrawn, and that a war arising from their continued presence there would be a national humiliation. The American people do not want war. They have the deepest admiration for the patience, wisdom and imagination which the present Administration has shown in dealing with the Mexican difficulties, and they want him to go on courageously as he has been going."

"But the situation today is in the hands of the 'El Paso liar,' and of the military advisers of the Administration. Together they can plunge us into war overnight. There is only one way to stop them, and that is to have at El Paso a courageous unofficial civilian commission which can get at the facts, present them with fairness to both sides, and give the President and the people of both countries a chance to avoid a wicked and senseless war."

The committee finally sent, about 3 a.m., telegrams to the Embassies of the A. B. C. Powers at Washington, urging them to ask for mediation and to use their influence with General Carranza to avoid hostilities.

## FEWER BABIES IN BRITAIN

Mr. Long on the Taxation of Bachelors

London, June 29.—Notwithstanding the increase in population, the babies born in London last week were 220 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1906. In 1914, the last year for which figures are available, babies in the whole of England and Wales were 66,293 fewer than in 1904.

"We must do everything in our power to recover the birth-rate, as it was never more essential that our great race should expand and cover the globe," said Mr. Walter Long yesterday to a deputation representing the commission which has been inquiring for two and a half years into the declining birth-rate.

The suggestion that there should be relief in taxation for people with families to educate would always have his support. He was one of those who thought bachelors ought to pay more taxes than the married men.

The Dean of St. Paul's said one definite recommendation the commission made was that the sale of certain drugs which were not needed for any legitimate medical purpose should be made illegal. They drew attention to the disastrous effects of hidden disease, and the effect of housing difficulties in discouraging parenthood.

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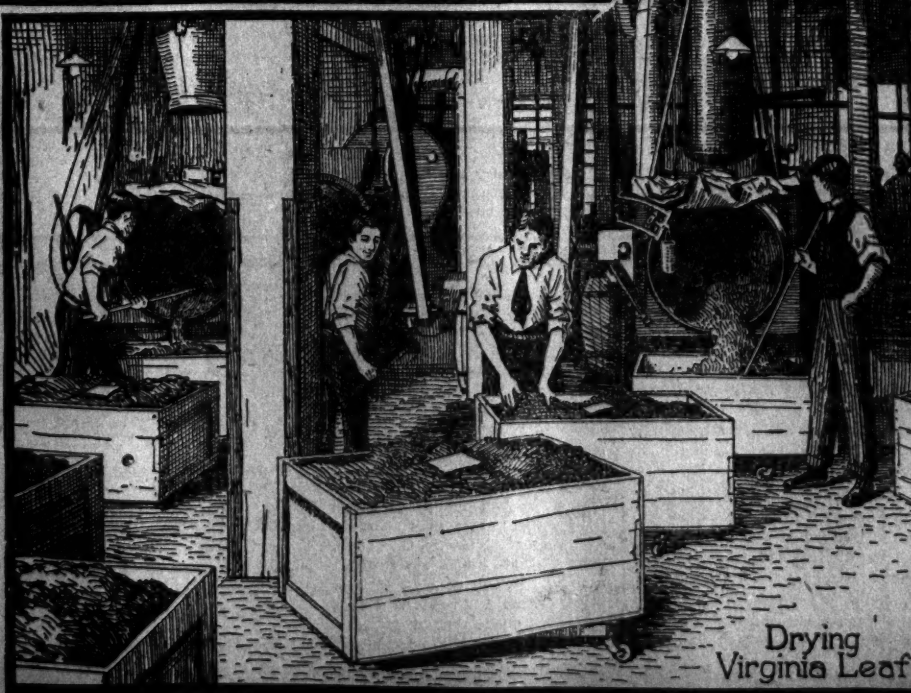
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## FUNSTON HEARS HOW HIS TROOPERS FOUGHT

Tale of Carrizal Slaughter Amplified, But Official Report Awaits Release

### BUY NEEDED AEROPLANES

Lack of Machines Had Demoralized General Pershing's Aviation Corps

San Antonio, Texas, June 24.—The next step in the effort to get an official report on the massacre of American cavalrymen by Carranzistas last Wednesday morning at Carrizal must await the release of the prisoners held at Chihuahua City. This is the conviction of army officials here. They were pleased to learn Washington had made emphatic demand on the de facto Government that the prisoners taken by the Carranza soldiers and imprisoned at Chihuahua City be released at once. The army officials are now convinced that the last hope of obtaining a complete version of what really occurred at Carrizal lies in bringing out the release of these American "prisoners of peace."

General Frederick Funston sent today an urgent appeal to Washington that the release of the prisoners be demanded.

In his reports today General Pershing said that on inquiry he learned that there were just eighty-four men in the two American troops at the time of the encounter. The total number of stragglers who have reached the American line to date is thirty-nine. Earlier reports from the Mexican side had it that seventeen had been taken to Chihuahua City as prisoners. Later unconfirmed reports are to the effect that forty-three American prisoners had been taken to Chihuahua City and that fourteen Americans were killed, twelve privates and two officers. These details, however, are among the ones that it now appears must be cleared up through the demands on the de facto Government through Washington.

General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the American force at El Paso, today reported to General Funston that a Mexican just arrived from Chihuahua City said he had seen twelve negroes and three white Americans prisoners in Chihuahua City. Mexican unofficial reports are considered notoriously unreliable, but on the statement of this unnamed man officers are basing the hope that at least one of the officers escaped with his life, even though taken prisoner. One officer, Captain Lewis S. Morey, was wounded, according to the Mexican reports, and it is thought probable that he is among the prisoners in Chihuahua.

Not a single officer engaged in the fight has returned to the American line. If an account of the fight on which an official report can be based is ever to be had, the officials here believe now that it must come from Captain Morey, if he has survived. One of the two other white prisoners is the Mormon guide Spillsbury, from the colony at Colonia Dublin. It is thought probable that the third was a white truckman said to have been with the troops.

The report that the Mexicans opened fire in Wednesday's fight after asking the American officers to parley with them was confirmed tonight, when couriers from the two squadrons sent in search of American survivors got back to General Pershing's column after a day's hard riding.

The couriers brought a report from Major John M. Jenkins, who was sent out with the searchers, that six more colored troopers had been found, and their stories confirmed and amplified the stories told earlier by stragglers reaching the American line. Five of the troopers were attached to Troop C, commanded by Captain Boyd, the other to Troop K, commanded by Captain Morey. They confirmed the report of Captain Boyd's death. It occurred after he had made a gallant charge in the face of heavy machine gunfire, had been wounded twice, and had captured an impromptu trench—an irrigation ditch—in which scores of Mexicans had hidden to shoot at the Americans, who were out in the open. They also confirmed the report that Captain Morey was shot through the shoulder.

Captains Boyd and Morey managed to organize their troops in skirmish formation after the Mexicans had opened fire on them, according to the story told by the six survivors found by Major Jenkins. Captain Boyd and his troop were on the left; Captain Morey and his on the right. The Mexicans had secretly got into protected positions and were pouring a destructive fire into the small American force from the irrigation ditch ahead, in which they had also placed machine guns.

To have remained in the open would have been fatal. The little force of Americans charged. Morey's

## Cousin Willie!

No, the Widow Hadn't Gone Away.

By F. Oppen



troop dwindled rapidly under the heavy fire, was outflanked by numbers of Mexicans. Morey himself was shot, and the remnants of his force took refuge in an adobe mud shack on the outskirts of the town.

"House surrounded; firing continuous," was the way Major Jenkins summarized the last information he was able to gather concerning the little group under Morey.

### Captain Boyd Twice Wounded

Captain Boyd and his men, stooping close to the ground and firing as they charged, forced their way forward 250 yards, rushing each group of Mexicans that advanced toward them. Boyd was first shot through the arm and kept on; then through the shoulder and kept on. With his men he reached and plunged into the irrigation ditch that was jammed with Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans were driven out, and thus machine-guns temporarily captured. Capt. Boyd was killed.

Lieutenant Harry Adair was next in command under Captain Boyd. The adobe village of Carrizal was only a short distance away. Major Jenkins reports that "Troop C advanced through the town, led by Lieutenant Adair."

This is the point at which the combined stories of these latest six survivors stop. From other sources it has been repeatedly reported that Adair was killed. Why these last six survivors did not remain with the rest after this point is unexplained in the reports, but apparently they were not on the firing line.

The men on the firing line General Pershing praises unreservedly in his report tonight. They showed "great courage and thorough fighting qualities," he states.

Major Robert L. Howze of the Eleventh Cavalry has been sent with a strong force to join the two squadrons of the Eleventh sent out to search for survivors, and is carrying supplies and medical equipment for the wounded if any are found. He is one day behind the two squadrons, and it is not known when either the squadrons of Major Howze will return.

General Funston tonight received a telegram from General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, stating that the National Guard of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts would be ready to entrain for the border by Wednesday. He said that practically every branch of these three organizations would be prepared for service by that time.

The signal corps authorities in Washington have at last decided to comply with the oft-repeated appeals of the army officials on the border for equipment for the aviation squad.

General Funston received notice from Washington today that new aeroplanes were being ordered from the Curtiss, Martin, Sturtevant, L. W. F., and Thomas Brothers concerns, and that the first few probably would be received here within "several days." The total number ordered was not given in the communication sent to General Funston.

The Carrizal "outrage" as it is being called in this section of the country, brought forcibly home to the officials, the desperate need of something more closely resembling adequate aerial equipment than the mass of decidedly "heavier-than-air" stuff now resting at Columbus, N. M.

At Columbus General Pershing has a small number of army aviators who have made extraordinary reputations for skill and cool daring, and who have rendered invaluable service in scouting work at the outset of this campaign, despite the fact that the old model and low-power machines they had were unfit for the trying high altitude work which they had to accomplish. These original eight machines were all destroyed in service, and it was considered nearly miraculous that their pilots escaped with only slight injuries and as determined as ever.

Four new machines were supplied after a storm of criticism had been expressed. The new machines, when they arrived, were found to be of the same type that had failed. Then a dozen machines of the type originally asked for by the aviators were purchased in a great rush and at high prices.

### To Establish Flying Station

With these twelve machines the aviators have been struggling in vain ever since. They have been able to get only one of them off the ground, and in this case the Flight Lieutenant had to volplane to earth from 4,000 feet in the air when the propeller flew to pieces. The rest of the propellers proved faulty, the dozen apparently having been put together in

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too great a rush, and for a considerable time General Pershing has not had at his command a single aeroplane that would fly. Just one would have been enough to have done the scouting work on which the two troops of the Tenth were bent when they were shattered at Carrizal last Wednesday. In a few hours, it is pointed out, aero scouts could have

flown to the scene when the fight was reported, and prevented the uncertainty that has existed ever since regarding the fate of the Americans. As it is, nothing has yet been heard of the two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry sent out shortly after midnight Wednesday to make the investigation.

A fully-equipped flying station is to



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be established at Columbus, N. M., in the near future. A depot is also to be established here at Fort Sam Houston. Word has been received from Washington that civilians are to be employed "until suitable personnel can be enlisted."

It is common knowledge that the American army has only a few aviators, and General Funston recommended that civilian aviators be engaged to swell the number until more army men could be procured.

### KIEL'S NAVAL SECRETS

Copenhagen, June 30.—The Kieler Zeitung publishes official supplementary restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports. Until further orders the only ports now open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Laboe. Ships' crews are to be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading and unloading. Visits on board other ships are strictly forbidden.

Captains and seamen are to be permitted into the town only under guard of policemen or soldiers, unless they are provided with special permits. Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships leaving Laboe or Kiel are to have military guards on board to a certain distance off shore.

### CARRANZA GIVES WAY

Captured United States Troops Released; Tension Lessened

New York, June 28.—The tension between the United States and Mexico is momentarily relaxed owing to the receipt of official assurances that the American prisoners taken at Carrizal have been released. The prisoners are reported to be now on their way to El Paso.

No one, of course, believes that this partial concession by General Carranza to the demands of President Wilson will definitely avert war, as other and still more serious clashes in the near future appear to be unavoidable in view of the anarchical conditions existing in Mexico.

Carranza's reply to President Wilson's "gravest consequences" note is expected to reach Washington within a day or two. The United States will continue its military preparations and endeavor to arrive at an agreement defining what the newspapers characterize as "the bandit hunt zone" within which American troops may operate.

Both Houses of Parliament have approved Bills authorizing President Wilson to draft militiamen into the Regular Army and appropriating \$5,500,000 for the transportation of these troops to the Mexican border, which is going on apace.

## CASTORIA

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORGNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." ANNE V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.  
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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

ANNUAL GALA OF I.S.C.  
ON AUGUST 25 AND 26Interesting Program Provided  
At Hongkew Swimming  
Pool Last Evening

The annual gala of the International Swimming Club will be held on Friday and Saturday, August 25 and 26. The results of the competitions at the Hongkew Baths, last evening, were as follows:—

220 Yards Handicap  
1. F. A. Remedios ..... scr.  
2. I. L. Berthet ..... 5 sec.  
Time: 3.24 3/5.

Throwing the Polo Ball  
1. F. A. Remedios ..... 43' 6"  
2. A. Koplin ..... 47' 0"  
3. L. Encarnacao ..... 43' 8"

Team Race  
1. F. W. Golding, C. Encarnacao, G. V. Jensen, C. E. Remedios, R. Remedios.  
2. E. Mears, L. Encarnacao, A. Koplin, M. Cruz, W. Hamlin.  
3. F. A. Remedios, I. C. Berthet, J. H. McGregor, F. E. Harrison, A. C. Spooner.

Running Header  
1. E. Mears.  
2. W. F. Hamlin.

Water Polo  
Captain v. Vice-Captain's team—  
Result, 4 each.

## Lawn Tennis

## Lancastrian Handicaps

The draws for the competitions, on handicap basis, arranged under the auspices of the Association of Lancastrians in China were made yesterday afternoon and resulted as follows:—

Gentlemen's Singles: First Round: R. Paterson v. P. Campbell; J. L. Broughton v. D. Leigh; H. Cheetham v. P. Isherwood; E. G. Barnes v. J. Tomlinson; A. Cheetham v. R. W. Hindle. Second Round: W. N. Scott v. A. Cheetham or R. W. Hindle; P. S. Ward v. E. B. Broadrick. Gentlemen's Doubles: First Round: E. B. Clarke and W. Shaw v. J. Hardwick and R. Grimshaw; A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle v. T. Webster and J. Tomlinson; P. Campbell and P. Isherwood v. S. Hammond and E. B. Broadrick; H. Cheetham and D. Leigh v. H. H. Priestly and W. N. Scott.

Mixed Doubles: First Round: Mrs. Fairhurst and H. Crowther v. Miss Beck and P. Isherwood; Mrs. Broadrick and W. Shaw v. Miss M. W. Tod and R. W. Hindle; Mrs. Tilley and P. Campbell v. Miss Howell and E. G. Barnes; Mrs. Isherwood and A. Cheetham v. Miss Pilcher and E. B. Broadrick.

The first round in all the competitions must be completed by August 10, the second round by August 15, semi-finals by August 24 and the finals by September 5.

Mr. C. M. Bain, President of the Association, has kindly offered two prizes for the Mixed Double Competition.

## Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Maxim Battery and "B" Co. (British), S.V.C.

This match will be played at 2.30 p.m. today on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—D. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, R. Grimshaw, Geo. Howell, P. T. Hollander, A. H. Leslie, C. Lowe, W. J. Monk, W. K. Stanion, C. E. M. Thomson and E. G. Tait (Capt.).

Reserves:—T. G. Smeaton, J. Cockin and A. R. Moore.

Maxim Team:—D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, H. J. Cooper, W. J. Hawkins, W. J. Haynes, A. E. Lanning, V. H. Lanning, K. E. Newman, E. W. Stagg, L. Walker and L. R. Wheen.

B.A.T. v. S.R.C.

The following have been selected to represent the B.A.T.C.C. in their match against the Shanghai Recreation Club on the S.R.C. ground, play to commence at 2.30 p.m.:—R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, H. G. Boyling, J. E. Cameron, W. C. Foster (Capt.), R. W. Johnston, J. B. Katz, H. Langley, C. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and E. F. Thorpe.

Reserves:—W. E. Talbot, L. M. Guedes and F. P. Billington.

Parce C.C. v. S.N.R.C.C.

The above match will be played at 2.30 p.m. on the Public Recreation ground.

The following will represent the Parces:—C. B. Bhooma, E. D. Damri, B. S. Khambata, J. P. Lalcaea (Capt.), H. S. Madon, R. H. Ragi, C. B. Sethna, H. L. Soparwala, J. H. Shroff, S. M. Talati and R. Vicojee.

Umpire:—F. R. Erance.

The Railway team will be selected from the following players:—F. D. Mulvey (Capt.), Messrs. P. D. Sullivan, W. T. Manley, B. L. Cheetham, L. Q. Quincey, A. G. Martyn, E. T. Forester, Ho Wing-kin, H. T. Mousley, C. L. G. Wayne, Ho Wing-chuen, F. Dunstan, H. Morgan and J. Keefe.

Scorer:—Mr. F. A. Tappenden.

## Baseball Today

The Brooklyn and Shanghai ball teams will play at the Race Course this afternoon. The game will start at 3.30 o'clock. Since the Ball Club has been divided into two teams which have been playing each other for some time, more efficient work is being developed. This afternoon should see a hard fight against the machine from the flagship.

## Lawn Bowls

Mr. Ogden's v. Mr. Pearson's Team

Three rink championship matches will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m. today—also a match between the following teams:—

Mr. Ogden's team Mr. Pearson's team

W. A. Ogden C. E. Pearson (skip)

J. P. Lowe E. Payne (skip)

F. B. Walker C. J. Head

W. Gater W. J. Vine

G. H. Phillips A. D. Bell (skip)

L. Evans O. Crewe-Read (skip)

F. L. Marshall J. C. Macdougall

W. N. C. Allen J. T. Disselduff

G. L. Campbell C. M. Bain (skip)

J. Valentine E. Hunter (skip)

H. Browett G. R. Wingrove

W. Dutton J. Frost

R. A. Lawson J. Ross Young (skip)

V. Grundy C. W. Marshall (skip)

A. W. Dewhurst A. G. Mossop

R. Simmons F. A. Sampson

W. D. Graham J. Park (skip)

E. C. Emmett J. Naylor

A. W. Starling S. W. Wolfe

A. T. Wignall D. MacGregor

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtzepoo

This match will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

The following will represent the S.L.B.C.:—

L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, W. A. Ogden and A. Taylor.

G. H. Phillips, O. Crewe-Read, C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen.

A. D. Bell, J. C. Macdougall, H. H. Fowler and F. L. Marshall.

H. B. Stewart, E. Hunter, J. J. Sheridan and D. MacDonald.

J. Ross Young, A. Gray, D. Mennie and G. Dunlop.

The following have been chosen to play for the Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club:—

J. Burnside, W. Marshall, A. T. Shand and G. Blom.

G. McMurdo, R. C. Aitkenhead, R. K. Hamilton and W. Burns.

G. McCallum, G. Johnston, J. Shaw and S. Marks.

A. A. Malcolm, F. Ferrier, G. Miller and T. Mason.

Reserves:—R. Dorrance, W. Gibb, J. Fairhurst and A. Sharp.

Recreation Club v. Junior Golf

The above match will be played to-

morrow at 4 p.m. on the Recreation Club ground, and the following have been selected to play for the Shanghai Recreation Club:—A. Eek, G. Manwaring, H. Velich, R. J. Bowerman, W. J. Ward, F. Jones, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, J. E. Lucas, H. S. Smyth, C. Komaroff, R. Phillips, Capt. Spink, E. O. Thomas, S. Green, P. W. Reeves and F. Milner.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, July 28, 1916.

59. Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following Officers:—

Captain R. H. Gaskin from July 21st to August 7th.

Captain G. Grayrigg from July 29th to August 12th.

2-Lieut. H. Quelch from July 26th to August 26.

60. Notice.—The S.V.C. March, composed by H. F. Lawson Esq., is now on sale and may be purchased at the Music Stores at \$1 per copy.

Mr. Lawson has kindly offered to donate to the S.V.C. Rifle Shooting Prize Fund, the whole of the profits of this edition.

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that brings you a sturdy Ford Car

At \$3 per hour

MARKT GARAGE

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## Shipping Bulletins

Vessels are to take notice that the southern and northern light-houses at the west entrance to the Dainy Basin will be temporarily extinguished for four nights, beginning from July 27, owing to a partial reconstruction of the breakwater.

The shipping returns for the port of Dainy for the month of June last give a total of 188 vessels of 278,306 tons in entries and 186 vessels of 264,650 tons in clearances. The incoming steamers were of the following nationalities:

	No.	Tonnage.
Japanese	154	226,011
Chinese	14	10,086
British	19	36,573
Danish	1	4,736
	188	278,306

The C.M. s.s. Heinming from Tientsin reports that the third steamer chartered by the French Government to convey Chinese laborers to Marseilles, the s.s. Harima Maru, left Tientsin early this week.

The B.-I. s.s. Santhia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 31st instant, and should arrive on August 4. She will discharge her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The U.S.S. Quiros left Shanghai yesterday.



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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

The typhoon of the Carolines will advance towards north-west. Local thunderstorms. Normal monsoon or variable breezes along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, JULY 29, 1916

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

#### Wilson's Leadership

The New York World, the leading Wilson organ of New York, pays the following tribute to the President. Later on, when Mr. Hughes shall have had opportunity to express his views on the issues of the campaign, we intend to present the Republican side of the case:

THE best definition of democracy that we know was framed by Elihu Root:

Popular government is organized self-control—organized capacity for the development of the race.

In our opinion the greatest living leader of such a democracy is Woodrow Wilson.

During the last two years Mr. Wilson has guided the Republic through the most critical period of its history since the Civil War. The problems that his immediate predecessors had to solve were child's play in comparison with those that confronted him. He has rested under a burden of responsibility heavier than that of any other President except Washington and Lincoln. Throughout it all he has kept the peace and honor of the Nation and the true faith of democracy.

It is easy enough to find fault with the President. Mr. Hughes had hardly thrown off the robes of his judicial office before he made a smashing attack upon Mr. Wilson, but, like all assailants of the President, Mr. Hughes did not venture to say what he would have done that Mr. Wilson failed to do or what he would have left undone that Mr. Wilson did.

For an answer to all such criticism we shall go to another eminent Republican, Samuel W. McCall, now Governor of Massachusetts, who in a lecture at Yale last year on "The Liberty of Citizenship" said:

"To rebuild history in imagination and to avoid in our mind the errors that have been made is not at all a difficult art. It is no more difficult than to get rich out of yesterday's stock market. But the statesman who stands in the front of the advancing line and facing the future has no control over the past. His domain is the present and he strives to influence what is to come. He must act before he knows how things are going to turn out."

Gov. McCall has admirably described the difference between President Wilson and Mr. Hughes in this campaign. The President is the man who has been "in the front of the advancing line" and who had to act before he knew how things were going to turn out. Mr. Hughes has been sheltered in the cool and quiet cloisters of the United States Supreme Court, and now rushes out to censure the man who has borne the heat and brunt of the battle.

When Judges like Mr. Hughes are perplexed by an intricate and complicated case, they order the lawyers to re-argue it. The cases that have come before the President could not be re-argued. He was compelled to decide without delay or hesitation questions that involved the destiny of the Nation for half a century. There was nobody with whom he could share the responsibility. The peace and welfare of 100,000,000 Americans hinged upon his word, and he has brought them safely through each difficulty.

One of the complaints of the President's critics is that while his attitude toward Germany was sound, he deserves unparagoned censure for the long delays that ensued before the Imperial Government conceded his demands. This is like attacking Mr. Hughes for having been nominated on the third ballot instead of the first ballot. Grave issues must be settled when they can be settled, and between negotiation and war there is no middle course.

He is a very conceited man who dares to stand before the American people and tell them in detail where in he would have been a better President than Woodrow Wilson. None of the President's critics, including Mr. Hughes, has yet undertaken that task. Nor do we think that Mr. Hughes, with all the advantages that come from rebuilding history in imagination and getting

rich out of yesterday's stock market, will venture to submit a bill of particulars to prove that in the midst of the world disaster of modern civilization he would have been wiser and an abler leader of democracy than the President has been.

The American people owe their peace and prosperity to Woodrow Wilson, and they owe to him the most important program of progressive domestic legislation ever enacted by a single Administration since Washington's. He has taken plutocracy and privilege out of popular government and put the Republic back on the democratic track. They are further indebted to him for the most comprehensive measures of national defense ever undertaken in time of peace—measures that bid fair to solve the perplexing problem of arming a democracy and still holding it fast to the best traditions of democracy.

His leadership has made this country ready to face the new problems that a world war has imposed upon mankind. He has pointed the way to a new peace of the nations by which the weak can be protected against the strong and the security of each guaranteed by the strength of all. American democracy cannot repudiate him without repudiating its highest ideals and aspirations.

We should not dream of paying the President the silly compliment of saying that he had made no mistakes. Like all other human beings, he has committed faults of reasoning and faults of judgment, but his Administration as a whole has moved ever forward, ever in the right direction, ever in the pathway of true Americanism and true democracy. His impulses have been the right impulses, its motives the right motives, its principles the right principles.

No other country in the world would dream at a time like this of driving a tried leader like Woodrow Wilson out of office to make an experiment. No other country in the world would hold its peace and its welfare in such light esteem that it would care to take chances and substitute the unknown for the known.

Mr. Wilson has given to the American people the one truly progressive Administration that they have had since liberty and union overcame slavery and secession, only to sink into the quicksands of plutocracy and reaction. Whatever the outcome of the election may be, his place in history is fixed. He will rank not only among the great Presidents of the United States but among the great leaders of democracy for all time.

It is not Mr. Wilson who is on trial in this campaign, but the American people—their solidarity of citizenship, their seriousness of purpose, their understanding of the crises through which they have passed and the great questions that they face—their comprehension of the part that this country should play in the restoration of peace, and their appreciation of the influence that American democracy should exert upon the future of civilization.

The one question to be decided at the polls is whether in the face of this record the American people are so frivolous and so unstable that they are ready to gamble with destiny and recklessly risk the future for the excitement of changing the Administration of their Government in the midst of a world crisis. Are they ready to go before a war-wrecked Europe with the irresponsible announcement that they have repudiated their President and all his policies, but hope for the best?

If that is their state of mind, God help the Republic!

#### The Skodas Plan More Big Gun Works

Following the recent news that Krupp are about to erect a new works near Munich comes the announcement in the latest German papers that the Skodas of Pilsen, Bohemia, the Austrian Krupp, are about to establish a vast new plant in Hungary. It will take the form of an "addition" to the Hungarian State Gun Factory, built a few years ago jointly by the Skodas and the Hungarian Government. The existing concern has been operated as a joint stock company with a nominal capital of £520,000. A meeting of shareholders was called for June 6 to raise the working capital to £1,600,000, of which £1,080,000 increase the State will supply £600,000. The balance will be furnished by Baron von Skoda and his associates. It is explained that "the manufacture of guns of heavier caliber necessitates numerous extensions of plant, and especially a considerable enlargement of the works' target-range." The Austrian (Skoda) 17in. howitzers are believed throughout the war to have played even a greater role in the various German campaigns than the "Fat Berthas" of Krupp.

## The Mystery Ship

Maverick Still At Batavia

Acting upon complaints received in private letters from members of the crew of the famous mystery ship Maverick, still lying at Batavia, Dutch East Indies, the officials of the Union de Marins have addressed the American consulate at that port with a request for information as to the treatment of the crew, pay, status, and future disposition, says the Manila Times.

In this connection it will be remembered that about a year ago a full crew of Filipino seamen was secured in Manila by Captain Kessel, the present master of the Maverick, and shipped to Batavia on a Spanish mail steamer via Singapore. One month's wages was paid in advance before leaving Manila on the understanding that all wages due subsequently would be paid regularly at the end of each month.

According to the information contained in letters written by members of the crew, it appears as if the owners of the Maverick, or their agents, had failed to live up to the contract as regards the payment of wages due, some of the writers alleging that they had not been paid for several months. Others complained of the general treatment and expressed their willingness to return to Manila.

Additional light is thrown on the mysterious mission of the famous vessel by O. Erickson, formerly chief officer of the Maverick—now second officer of the American steamer Columbia—who told the following story to a representative of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu:

In the American steamer Columbia, on arrival from Chili and Peru yesterday, is O. Erickson, second officer. He was first officer of the American steamer Maverick when she made her famous voyage from San Pedro to Socorro Island, Hilo, Cornwallis reef, Angier and Batavia, where she now is, in search of the schooner Annie Larsen. The schooner was to deliver arms and ammunition to her.

Mr. Erickson left the Maverick at Batavia in November with eight other men, two of whom were officers, for Singapore, where he was detained by the British, to Hongkong and Japan, crossing the Pacific to San Francisco in the T. K. K. steamer Selo Maru. The trip was of fifty-seven days' duration.

That J. B. Starr Hunt, purser of the Maverick, was under sentence of death at Singapore for his part in the Maverick plot, as reported in mainland despatches, was difficult for Mr. Erickson to believe, inasmuch as he asserted that the vessel had nothing whatever in her except fuel oil and water, although he said that he had seen in San Francisco a message from Hunt which said he was being detained at Singapore. He did not see how Hunt had laid himself open.

The former Maverick officer said that the vessel had 10,000 barrels of fuel oil when she departed from San Pedro April 23, 1915, but no arms and ammunition. "I was all over her when she was empty, in drydock," he said, "and I would have known if there had been anything."

It will be recalled that Coast reports were specific as to arms and submarine parts having been found in her at Batavia, and William Boyden, who returned from Batavia and the Maverick last month, said he saw cases in the oil tanks. However, Erickson was emphatic; although, as he said, "there would have been a different story to tell if the Annie Larsen had been found."

Neither were any military supplies landed in British Borneo, as Boyden had heard at Batavia, Erickson said. He added that the vessel was searched thoroughly four times, once by the British cruiser Kent at Socorro, once by a Dutch gunboat off Java and twice at Batavia; but the Dutchman did not frighten her away from Borneo, as Boyden heard, for she landed nothing there. Boyden, it should be said, was not in the vessel when she made the voyage across the Pacific, but went to Batavia from Honolulu last November, about the time Erickson was returning.

Hunt was a young man about twenty-six years old, Erickson said; a likeable chap; former purser of one of Fred Jensen's vessels, and master of three languages, English, Spanish and German. His name appeared on the crew list of the Maverick as purser.

As published in The Advertiser a year ago, there were five Hindus in the Maverick, but who they were or what they were doing aboard her Erickson said he did not know. Reports from Shanghai have said two, father and son, were sentenced to imprisonment for their part in the plot.

spectors would not pass her before repairs had been made, and doing this work held her longer than expected. When she did not find the Annie Larsen at Socorro she sailed to San Diego, lying off the Coronado Islands, and thence went to Hilo, as published here a year ago. She waited at Cornwallis only one-half day, and from that reef sailed for Angier and Batavia.

The Maverick could depart from Batavia if she wished to chance capture by the British, Erickson thought.

When he signed on at San Pedro Captain Nelson, now dead, told him that the vessel was to go to Borneo, make two voyages along the coast and return to the States. Nelson did not lay a strict injunction of secrecy upon his first officer, but suggested that he did not talk much, as he did not wish "everyone to know about her."

While she was lying at Socorro the British cruisers Kent and Rainbow found the Maverick. The Kent subjected her to a thorough search. That the Kent was one of the vessels that appeared off that desolate island has been known here through a letter from an officer of the cruiser. The Maverick found at Socorro men from the little schooner Emma, who had been left behind by the Annie Larsen, and, while she was there, the United States collier Nanshan appeared to take them off.

Erickson was inclined to believe that with Nelson certainly dead and Fred Jensen reported in a German submarine, Hunt might be the only man who knew the real truth of the Maverick.

#### Compere Morel on Socialism and War

M. Compere Morel in an editorial in L'Humanite declares that in spite of the greatest provocation the Socialist party has refrained since the beginning of the war from all action and speech which might imperil the unity of the nation, which circumstances have rendered imperative. The organs of the Conservative parties have, however, overstepped the mark, he says, when they take it for granted that the war has caused the Socialists to forsake their former doctrines, to turn their backs on their former ideals and to recognize that Marxism is nothing but an instrument of imperial Germany which it has successfully made use of during the last 40 years to bring about divisions in France. These strange views on the part of the Conservatives, says M. Compere Morel, are caused by the fact that the Socialists, scrupulously fulfilling the conditions adopted by their congress, rose as one man to aid their fellow-countrymen in blocking the way to the invader. These people do not understand that a Socialist can be a patriot as well, that in fact the more a man is a Socialist the more patriotic he is.

We do not intend entering into the subject of the responsibilities of the great political parties at the present moment, but we do intend to protest against the way in which the action of the Socialist party after the war is being mapped out. We fully recognize that the country will learn great lessons by this war. It would be impossible for such a cataclysm to take place without the nations being profoundly affected both morally and materially, but it must not be thought that relations between citizens will be so modified that classes and struggles regarding the possession of wealth will disappear. At the present moment employers and employees, middle classes and proletarians, are fighting together, side by side, against the armies of a nation which has been abominably deceived by its governing classes.

But tomorrow, when the fight has been waged and arms are laid aside, each one of us will return to his former work and the interests of the labor world and of capitalism will once more be opposed and clash, and once more the social problem in all its acuteness will demand a solution. Class war will continue as long as the doctrines of Socialism are not realized. We certainly hope that the antagonism between employer and employed will not assume its bitter aspects, that the relations between workmen and employers' organizations will become less overtly hostile; indeed, we are ready to co-operate with all the means in our power to bring about a more friendly feeling between them, so as to prevent strikes from being so frequent; since they are as injurious to the workmen as to the employers; but as long as property is not held in common, social war is inevitable. It is to be regretted that, judging of the frame of mind of the Conservatives, after the war, from the nature of their writings at the present time against men who are actually bearing arms by their side, there seems not much reason to count on their help to facilitate what Alfred Capus has termed "arrangements between the classes."

## Money-Making Wives

By Grace Cumock

(Daily Mail)

"I say, I wish you'd do something for me," pleaded a man yesterday. "I want you to use a little of your influence on my behalf."

"It's no good," I said. "I can't do anything with the War Office or the Admiralty, or even the Board of Trade. Sorry, try—"

"If you'll only listen a minute I'll tell you. It's my wife. I want you to talk to her. I'm frightfully worried about it all."

"She looks very well and seems frightfully happy."

"I know, that's the trouble. She is making so much money and she won't leave off. The whole thing is absurd. A man in my position has no business to have a wife working and earning money. Goodness knows she has always had everything she wants. I feel it rather reflects—mean people might think—income tax and all that sort of thing, you know. But there it is and I can't stop her, and what puts the cap on the whole thing is that she is actually saving it. I never knew her do such a thing before. I've spoken to one or two other people about it. Old Wrightson says that he thinks his daughters have gone crazy too. It comes to this—that people's houses are just dormitories where everyone has breakfast at different times and where they may meet at dinner on Saturday, but it is not likely. Oh! you are like all the rest of the women. Speak to you about it and you laugh!"

Of course we laugh. These men who worry about the amount of work their womenfolk are now doing are the most absurd creatures. Before the war, long ago, we worked just as hard. We wore ourselves to shreds over social duties. We changed our clothes four or five times a day. We went to and gave parties, worked ourselves into frenzies over committees and meetings and other people's affairs, which did not matter in the least, wasted time over domestic matters, golfed and motor-cycled, and spent his money or pledged his credit. And he grumbled at our extravagance. But now we have very few, if any, "social duties." Entertaining is only when the boys are home. We do not work nearly so strenuously as we used to, and we are being paid for our time. Greatest sin of all, we no longer spend and owe his money, but we save our own; and the ridiculous man thinks that it reflects upon him to his disadvantage and shame. Woman is not the only human being who is inconsistent.

The fact of the matter is that no women are ever idle, and that when they find that one sort of work has disappeared they will take up any other that comes handy. To a certain extent work in her home has gone, but there is any amount to be had outside, and paid work. The time has gone when the woman with a comfortable home was under the slur of being a pocket-money worker who kept money from nee'dier women if she worked; and since war conditions prevailed work for wages is no longer a thing to be apologised for socially.

From top to bottom of the social scale women have seized the opportunity of working for wages, and while the well-to-do man complains that his wife saves, the working man is equally pathetic in his plaint that "it makes her so independent—like she fetches home her own money and she spends it just as she thinks."

Further, the money-making women acknowledge no age limit. In many cases mothers and daughters go off together in the mornings. Everyone knows or has heard of whole families where the women are working together in Government offices or business houses, and, strangest anomaly of all, where mothers are working under their daughters, the latter for double the wages of the former, neither of them having done a day's serious work since their school or college days. One of the reasons of this craze for work is that no girl or woman can bear to see another doing anything which she thinks she is capable of doing too and still remain tranquil and content.

I know a dear lady of over sixty—no-one now dare call her "old" lady—who every time another of her daughters obtained work was in a fever to get some too. It began with the "Red Cross" and "V.A.D.," and it has ended in a Government Department where the very excellent linguistic knowledge of the "old" lady has come in useful at last. The four languages of which she was always proud are now something more than a selfish delight; they are of use and are paying her fares to the office, her lunches, and buying war savings certificates. Other women, wives and sweethearts of soldiers, are delighted to work themselves for the comforts they send to Flanders and Mesopotamia and Egypt, and all the other places where their men are soldiering. An unbleached calico-covered tin box holds something much more precious since its contents are filled by "my own money" rather than money "squeezed out of father" or out of the house-keeping purse. Even a

mother finds more satisfaction in sending something "I worked for myself."

I suppose that no man can fully realise the pure joy experienced by a dowryless wife when she first spends her own money. "John is a dear," said a woman to me the other day, "but today for the first time since I have been married I have been able to call a taxicab without the horrible feeling that I should have to steal the cost from the housekeeping money. Never mind the war, I am going to have another taxicab tomorrow."

Everything goes very easily for the woman money-maker too. For her the war came at the right moment. She was sufficiently emancipated to go about by herself; the days when "no lady was out by herself after dusk" were long past. She had become practical in many details, well educated in a general modern manner, and if she had never waged-earned before certainly knew others in her own class who had done so. That very much of the Suffragette trouble was caused by lack of work for wages we know. That money paid to women now is out of all proportion, too much or too little, for their labors we also realise, but time will right that. The fact that very many women are earning money they really do not want does not affect the fact that this rush of work has been the saving of us both mentally and physically in these awful times.

The war will be over for some of us some day, and the savor will drop out of the money-making, wage-earning woman's market, leaving the conditions of all work, clerical or manual, all the better for her brief and happy entry into it.

So do not worry, Mr. Man; there is no "reflection" upon your ability and willingness to keep your wife in comfort and happiness. So let her make money while she can, because you cannot prevent it.

## A Ghost Story

"I did not dream," writes Mr. William Lyon Phelps in the July Yale Review, "until the year 1898 that Henry James could draw a winsome, lovable, charming little boy, who would walk straight into our hearts. This year was a notable year in our writer's career, because it saw the publication of 'The Turn of the Screw,' which I found, then and find again to be the most powerful, the most nerve-shattering ghost story I have ever read. The connoting strength of its author's reticence was never displayed to better advantage: had he spoken plainly, the book might have been barred from the malls; yet it is a great work of art, profoundly ethical, and making to all those who are interested in the moral welfare of boys and girls an appeal simply terrific in its intensity."

"With none of the conventional machinery of the melodrama, with no background of horrible or threatening scenery, with no hysterical language, this story made my blood chill, my spine curl, and every individual hair to stand on end. When I told the author exactly how I felt while reading it and thanked him for giving me sensations that I thought no author could give me at my age, he said that he was made happy by testimony."

"For," said he, "I meant to scare the whole world with that story; and you had precisely the emotion that I hoped to arouse in everybody. When I wrote it I was too ill to hold the pen; I therefore dictated the whole thing to a Scot stenographer. I was glad to try this experiment, for I believed that I should be able to judge of its effect on the whole world by its effect on the man who should hear it first. Judge of my dismay when from first to last page this iron Scot betrayed not the slightest shade of feeling! I dictated to him sentences that I thought would make him leap from his chair; he short-handed them as though they had been geometry, and whenever I paused to see him collapse, he would inquire in a dry voice: 'What next?'"



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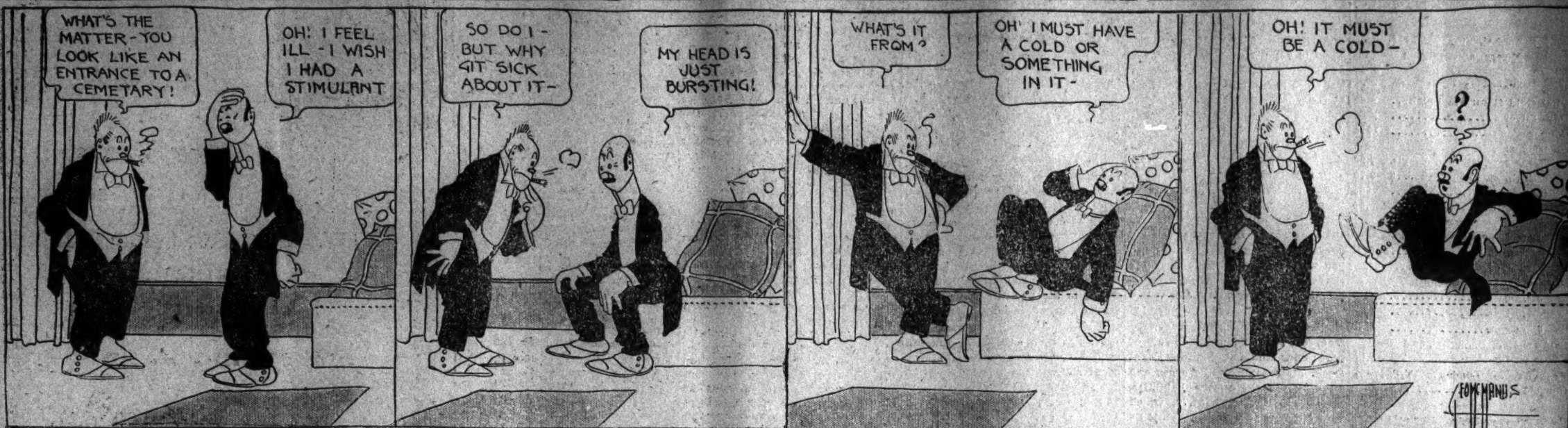
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

### Joyous Reign Of Chintz

This is the day of chintz; not the pale anemic fabrics that once paraded under the name, but colorful stuffs, patterned on joyous lines that strike an entirely new key in home decoration. There is no denying the

fact people have gone a bit daffy over color this season, which may be accounted for partly as a reaction from the gloom of European war clouds and partly as a relief from a too somber color scheme. Whatever the cause the pendulum is swinging back to the other extreme, and the result is a riot of color.

It has been only in the last ten years that Americans have used chintz extensively, but the English long ago discovered its value. Like so many other good things from the same source it fits in perfectly with American home life, so that English chintz has come to be synonymous with domestic cheer and comfort everywhere. In England, the home of the four poster, chintz has long been used for bed hangings, and nothing harmonizes more charmingly with old oak or mahogany than this gay flowered fabric.

It isn't strange that the use of chintz is becoming general, for there is nothing else in upholstery material to compare with it in some respects. It is so crisp and clean and possesses such bright and vivacious coloring that it is a boon to the housewife, especially in the form of furniture slips which can be removed and cleaned when necessary.

There is naturally a better selection among the higher priced chintzes, and in such materials the value of color makes itself felt. The designs are more expensive and the colors richer. One notes a bold massing of rich blue and mulberry, of dull soft green foliage with perhaps a dash of

orange and black. At times the pattern blends off into the background and this style of material is known as shadow cretonne.

Pretty printed lines are seen in endless variety, but although they are having a vogue now, it isn't likely they will ever achieve the popularity of chintz. They neither boast the same crispness of texture nor approximate the other in depth and beauty of coloring.

The black and white craze is seen in the chintzes and there are innumerable patterns showing bright flowers on a black background which seem especially designed for a Colonial room panelled in white. One particular pattern showing 'gorgeous' birds of paradise is stunning. In a room that receives hard usage the black flowered chintz possesses the advantage of utility.

Although a single chair upholstered in chintz is sufficient to strike the keynote of harmony in a room, the window drapery generally forms the basis of a successful chintz decorative scheme. If with a neutral background and chintz curtains the colors of the fabric are picked out and repeated in the rug, divan cover and lamp shades the color scheme should be one of complete harmony.

Striped chintz is fashionable, but it must be used with more or less caution. Just a settee and one upholstered chair doped in mulberry and black with the merest hair line of white separating the stripes lend a tone to a room that a fuller use of the material could never approximate. With putty colored walls and chintz

curtains in which soft old rose, mulberry and blue flowers appear the effect is charming.

An interesting example of the use of chintz was seen in the old Colony Club in Madison Avenue, New York and was the work of Miss Elsie de Wolfe. This really marked the beginning of the reign of chintz in America. Another charming example of the adaptability of this fabric is to be seen in the Goshen Inn at Goshen, N. Y., decorated by Mrs. James Eustace. All the bedrooms are done in it and each is supplied with a screen chair slips, bed covers, and not infrequently a dressing table draped with it. Mrs. Eustace also has made use of checkboard gingham in a novel fashion.

### Last Night

By Walter G. Doty

Jags gave a stagger spread last night—I should say stag, but let it go. Where 'twas, I don't remember quite. But say, 'twas simply ripping, though!

I guess it must have lasted late. There seemed to be a good-sized bunch. I don't remember what we ate. But, say, we had a gorgeous lunch!

We were a pretty gifted gang. Somebody made a corking speech. What was that song that some one sang? Say, anyway, it was a peach!

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And some one told—but I forget.  
But, say, we had one splendid time!

The best of all—how did that run?  
'Twas something new about Bill Taft—  
Or maybe Wilson—and a gun.  
Well, say, a mummy would have laughed!

And then all hands sang something sad!  
'Im pretty sure I wept aloud.  
On breaking up we all felt bad.  
For, say, that was a dandy crowd!

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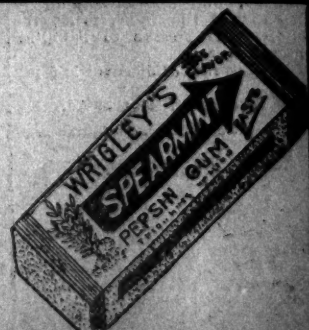
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## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,350,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits ..... 5,628,932.77

U.S. \$6,878,932.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Peking  
 Calcutta Kobe San Francisco  
 Canton London Shanghai  
 Cebu Manila Singapore  
 Cebu (P.C.Z.) Medellin Tientsin  
 Hankow Panama Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF

NEW YORK, the Bank is able to

offer the special services of the

Branches of that Institution in Cuba

and South America:—HABANA,

AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO,

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO,

SANTO, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every

description of Banking and Ex-

change business, issues Commercial

and "Travelers' Letters of Credit"

and "Travelers' Cheques," available in

the United States of America and in all

other parts of the world, and receives

deposits on CURRENT DEPOSIT AC-

COUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT

upon terms which can be ascertained

on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1A Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kuangping Tael

10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in

China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-

counts and on fixed deposits in Taels

and Dollars according to arrange-







1. Memorandum for the President  
 2. Memorandum for the Vice President  
 3. Memorandum for the Secretary of State  
 4. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy  
 5. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Army  
 6. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior  
 7. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury  
 8. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Education  
 9. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Agriculture  
 10. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Commerce  
 11. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Labor  
 12. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Health  
 13. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Housing  
 14. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Veterans Affairs  
 15. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Social Security  
 16. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy  
 17. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Environment  
 18. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Transportation  
 19. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Justice  
 20. Memorandum for the Secretary of the State  
 21. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Defense  
 22. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Intelligence  
 23. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Information  
 24. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Communications  
 25. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Science  
 26. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Technology  
 27. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Space  
 28. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Outer Space  
 29. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Atomic Energy  
 30. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Nuclear Energy  
 31. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Research  
 32. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Development  
 33. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Conservation  
 34. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Efficiency  
 35. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Security  
 36. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Policy  
 37. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Legislation  
 38. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Administration  
 39. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Commission  
 40. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Board  
 41. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Council  
 42. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Committee  
 43. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Task Force  
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 98. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Research Study Group  
 99. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Research Advisory Board  
 100. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Energy Research Council



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

Favored with instructions from the concerned will sell within the premises

43 Boone Road

ON

Monday next, 31st July at 10 a.m.

The whole of the good

## Household Furniture and Sundries

Contained therein, Comprising Hall, Dining-room, 5 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bathroom Requisites including

Hat and Umbrella Stands, Pictures, Matings, Carpets, Flower Stands, Teapots, Electric Lamps, Curtains, Japanese Vases, Side Boards, Cellarettes, Dining Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Wardrobes, Dinner Services, E. P. Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery, Etc., Etc. Kitchen Utensils, Cooking stoves, Etc., Etc.

On View Sunday when Catalogues will be on the premises

## For Vladivostok Direct

THE S.S. "Takeshima Maru" will commence loading on Tuesday the 1st August; and will be despatched on Friday morning the 4th August.

For freight and space, apply to MOLLER & COMPANY, Agents.

No. 1 The Bund.

10538 J 29

## Business and Official Notices

## "THE EUROPEAN WAR"

By Bill Smith

Special Correspondent

Now being Published for free distribution on August 1st.

Early Application Requested

Address:

"Bill Smith"

Author,

c/o Garner, Quelch & Co. Wine Merchants SHANGHAI

## ROUND TRIP TOUR

THE Glen Line M. S. "Glengyle" will leave about August 2nd for Yokohama, Vladivostok and return to Shanghai. For passage and further particulars apply to

H. M. TIBBEY,

Agent, Glen Line Agency, Tel. 258. 5 Canton Road. 10530 A 1

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

## Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

## Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

## THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount, making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

## PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0.50 each  
100 c.p. „ 1.00 „

Obtained at the

## Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A 1297 Broadway  
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

## In The United States Court for China

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Edward H. Dunning, Esquire, c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai, China, Administrator of his estate, on or before January 17, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,

Administrator,

c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai, China. 10582

## EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by gentleman, Russian lessons. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

10535 A 2

## FINANCIAL

RELIABLE applicant wants loan of \$500 immediately. Willing and able to repay 12 monthly instalments of \$50. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

10520 J 29

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 29

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors, A. STEPHEN, Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10468 A 12

## Estate of C. P. McKiernan, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against C. P. McKiernan, late of Chungking, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 20, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

M. S. MYERS, American Consul.

Chungking, China, June 20, 1916.

10354

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

## 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, two bedrooms, glazed verandah, bathroom, dining-room, use of kitchen. In quiet locality, close to tram, moderate terms. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

10511 J 27 29 30

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.

10404 a.o.d.

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.

10519 J 30

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a shroff or bill-collector to call upon members of a club for subscriptions. State commission required, to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

10551 J 29

WANTED, housekeeper for small hotel. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

10549 A 4

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

## PERSONAL

BOX 108: Dear O. and L.:—Saw you on the baseball. What a pity you don't know what you missed.

10550 J 30

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a young man (neutral), with knowledge of bookkeeping, typing and general office work. Four years with late employers. A-1 recommendations. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

10547 A 1

AN ARCHITECTURAL draftsman (Chinese), with many years' experience, desires position. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

10542 J 29

POSITION WANTED, by young Chinese, as interpreter or office assistant, who has a fair knowledge of English, bookkeeping, typewriting and general office routine, with good references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

10534 J 29

WANTED, management hotel, manager late Oriental Hotel, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Address Edward Baker, c/o Macdonald & Co., Marine Superintendent, York Buildings, Hongkong.

10501 J 28

## HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10518

HOUSES TO LET, 46, Rue Massenet, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. 101, Ave du Roi Albert, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10495

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-car, Cadillac, limousine, 4-cylinder, in first-class condition, 4000 tacs. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

10545 J 30

FOR SALE: Motor-car; Cadillac touring car, 4-cylinder, in first-class condition. Tls. 2,000 only. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

10546 A 1

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 W. B.

## ★ The Star Garage Co. ★

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

## YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

Do you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

## 鏡眼配驗



Stylish! Comfortable!

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road

Telephone No. 1242

4.00 PER HOUR!  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8